### Amnsements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Art Loan Exhibition.
BIJOC OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—"Orpheus and Eurydice."
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC 3—" Messiah."
CASISO—8—"The BEGERT STUDENT.
CHICKERING HALL—8—Concert.
CHICKERING HALL—8—Concert.
CHICKERING HALL—8—Concert.
CHICKERING HALL—8—CONCERT.
CHICKERING HALL—8—CONCERT.
CHICKERING HALL—9—2 and 8—"Friend and Foc."
HAVERLY'S SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—2 and 8—MINSTRELS.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—"The Princess Chick."
NEW PARE THEATRE—2 and 8—"The Princess Chick."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and S—"The Princess Chick."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and S—"The Pavements of Paris."
STAR THEATRE—2—"Hamilet."
ST. STEPHEN'S CHEGREH (BASCIMENT)—Fair.
THEATRE CONIQUE—8—"Cordelia's ASDIFATIONS."
UNION SOUAKE THEATRE—2 and 8—"SHOTIM BESTED."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2 and 8—"SHOTIM BESTED."
ST. AVENUE THEATRE—2—"Block HOUSE."
ST. AVENUE THEATRE—2—"The Glass of Fashion."

HOUSE."

5TH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"The Glass of Fashion."

14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—" Fedora."

Inder to Aovertisements.

Amusoments 9	Col. 5 6	Marriages and Deaths Miscellaneous	5 4 5 6
Banking Houses and Bankers 9		Mining New Publications Ocean Steamers	6 16
Business Notices 4 Board and Rooms 9 Dancing Academies 9	6	Proposals. Real Estate	9 5
Pinancial 9 Hotels 9 Holiday Goods 9	6 4	Religious Notices Situations Wanted Special Notices	3 5 9 5 5 6
Horses & Carriages. 9 Ios Cream 9 Legal Notices 9		Steamboats and R.R. Teachers	9 12 6 6 6
Instruction 6		Winter Resorts	9 4

#### Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK. ATTEND THE GREAT SALE of Sealskin Sacques and Dolmans, Fur and Silk lined Wrans, Seal Caps, Gloves, Muffs and Robes, at retail, at lowest wholesale prices, by C. C. SHAYSE, Manufacturer, 103 Prince-st. Goods are reliable and elegant.

DESKS. TABLES, BOOKCASES, . CHAIRS, &c., Suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, Manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fullon st.

"MERRY CHRISTMAS,"—If you wish beautiful Boots, Shoes and Tollette Slippers, and India-rubbers, &c., for presents, patrontze

MILLER & CO., 26 West 14th-st.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage free in the United States. 

Remit by Postal Note, Money Order, or Registered Letter By Postal Note, the remitter will please write on the Note "For THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE." BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisements for publication in The TRIBUNE, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the ellowing branch offices in New-York City.

Main Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

No. 308 West Twenty-thrid-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 700 Third-ave, near Forty-seventiest, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 208 East One-hundred-and-twenty-diffust., 4 to 8 p. m.

Union Square, No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., 10 a.m. to 8 p. m.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGY .- Sontay has been captured by the French forces. - Five of the Glasgow dynamateurs were sentenced yesterday to prison for life; the others received a sentence of seven years each, : The Pope has sent an autograph letter to Emperor William. - The remains of De Long and his comrades were borne in procession in Irkutsch. King Milan has pardoned 400 peasants who were engaged in the recent revolt, - Fourteen thous-

and cotton operatives in Lancashire are on strike. DOMESTIC.-Reports received at Cleveland show that the manufactories of Ohio are in a prosperous condition. = Passenger trains on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad came in collison at Gladstone, Ill., yesterday, and one man was killed and six were injured. = A counterfeiter and two men who had bought counterfeited coin of him were arrested at Vincennes, Ind. - Robert Welch, of Bloomington, Ill., was arrested for wife beating. = Surrogate Ferris, of Buffalo, admitted to probate the will of Caroline C. Fillmore, which had been

toasts were responded to by the President General Grant, Mr. Beecher, Dr. Newman and others. = The Ramapo Valley water scheme was urged before the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday. —— The testimony of General di Cesnola = In the De Meli divorce case was completed. the plaintiff finished her evidence and Mr. De Meli was called. - Professor Dwight was accused of partiality and there were words between counsel in the Marié-Garrison suit. - There was a fire at the Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island. Captain Gordon, for the abduction of Addie Bres nan, was sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.51 cents. Stocks generally were dull and after each advance declined and

closed weak. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate colder, clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 31°; lowest, 23°; average,

The New-Englanders in Brooklyn honored the memory of the Pilgrim fathers last night in feasting and oratory. Among the guests were the President of the United States, General Grant and other prominent men. The speeches abounded in compliments and patriotic sentiments, and the Mormon question was vigorously handled by Mr. Beecher and the Rev. Dr. Newman. Among the other speakers were Mayor Low, Generel Woodford and Mr. Horace Russell. Some of the principal addresses are given elsewhere in this impression.

Our correspondent in Syracuse comments on the great interest which THE TRIBUNE'S exposures of corruption in the New-York Department of Public Works have caused all through the central part of the State. It is the opinion among canal-men in Syracuse that these frauds are more outrageous and flagrant than any which were committed by the dishonest canal contractors a few years ago. This may properly be considered as expert opinion. What the people in Syracuse, so long the headquarters of the Canal Ring, do not know about unbalanced bids and similar jobs is hardly worth knowing.

We hope there is no truth in the rumor that Governor Cleveland in his message to the Legislature will recommend the expenditure of \$2,000,000 next year on the new Capitol; or at least that if he does make this recommendation, the Legislature will not act on it favorably. Large expenditures will be needed in other directions. The canals require extensive repairs. It is likely that steps will be taken to protect more effectually the Adirondack forests. Moreover, the scheme to protect the Niagara Falls will probably assume more definite shape. All these things will cost money. The Capitol Commissioner ought to try and get along with the usual million.

It is little satisfaction that the Irish-American mischief-makers have been able to get out of the O'Donnell incident. General Prior, whom they sent to England to defend the slayer of Carey, gained them no glory, nor were they able to make capital out of any affronts offered to him. Their representative was not affronted. He was merely suppressed, and not by the Court but by O'Donnell's own counsel. Now the same distinguished counsel have informed the officious international law. Possibly it will seem more when she found the infuriated Sarah and friend outlit when arrested consisted of a knife, a cowboy

friends of O'Donnell that the Underground Railway outrages, and the approval of them by the Irish-American press, caused a great change of public sentiment in England against their client and, helped to hang him. Possibly this unpleasant frankness, and the conviction of the British Government may come in the course of Glasgow dynamiteurs yesterday, will have a discouraging effect upon the Irish patriots in America-for a day or two.

It is rare that a serious fire occurs in an asylum for the insane without harm coming to some of the unhappy inmates. It is hard enough to control lunatics at any time, but the difficulties of the situation are multiplied many times when they are excited by the knowledge that something is wrong. The management of the fire at the asylum on Ward's Island yesterday reflects great credit, therefore, on the physicians in charge of the institution. About 500 patients, including some who are bedridden, were in the new wing when the flames were discovered; but within twenty minutes they were all safe in another part of the building. The isolation of the city's institutions on the East River islands, notwithstanding the obvious sanitary advantages of their position, has always been a source of anxiety to the authorities when the possibilities of a fire have been considered; but if the other asylums, prisons, workhouses and almshouses are as well-managed as the asylum in Dr. Macdonald's care, there is little cause for

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

The Louisville Post appears to have caught the genial Watterson napping and nodding in a remarkable manner. On the 17th, he denied in the most emphatic manner that he had ever given utterance, editorially or otherwise, to certain expressions attributed to him, and claimed that the files of The Courier-Journal had been -searched for him, and that no such utterances were to be found. That afternoon, The Louisville Post copies from "a double "leaded letter signed H. W., dated March 30, " which appears in The Courier-Journal March "31, 1882," part of the expressions denied, viz., "The Democratic party, except in the persons of imbeciles hardly worth mentioning, is not upon the fence. It is a Free-Trade party or nothing." And from an editorial of March 20, the other expression is quoted, as follows: \*The Democrat who is not a Free-Trader should go elsewhere. He should join the Republicans. The Democratic party will make a Free-Trade "fight in 1884. Democrats who can't go it, had "better pack up and get out." As to the conflict of veracity between the distinguished Kentuckians, we suppose it can be settled in the usual way. But the expressions quoted sound so much like Mr. Watterson, and accord so perfeetly with opinions he has otherwise often expressed, that most persons would charge those children to that father, in this instance, without any extraneous evidence of their paternity.

The marvel is that Mr. Watterson holds it worth while now to deny them. One cannot understand why, unless he is engaged, with other Democrats, in trying to put a new mask on his party. Very recently, in the address in this city shortly before the election of Mr. Carlisle, the same Mr. Watterson used expressions scarcely less emphatic and of the same general tenor with those above quoted, and it would then have been thought amazing that he should disown phrases so frisky and so bright as those attributed to him by The Louisville Post. Why does the present demand a different vocabulary ? Why are the hot outbursts of November chilled and killed by the cold blast of prudence in December ? Can it be that the very Hotspur of Free-Trade chivalry has become frightened at the election of Mr. Carlisle?

It would be well for thoughtful and prudent men who do not want free trade to watch closely the shiftings of Democratic leaders about this time. This is the critical period with those leaders. They want free trade, but they also want success. Not long ago, many were ready to say, with one of the articles above quoted, "We spit upon compromises, and propose CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The New-England Society neither to ask nor to give quarter." What they in Brooklyn celebrated its fourth annual festival last propose at present, with the chilling news from

> APPLICATIONS OF THE MONROE IDEA. Great Britain has always affected to despise he Monroe Doctrine as an American crotchet. It is now startled by the revelation that its own colonies in the South Seas have appropriated the idea and audaciously proclaimed it as the sum and substance of their diplomacy. The Queensland authorities undertook in March to annex Papua, or New-Guinea, on the pretext of French menaces. Their action was overruled by the Colonial Office on the ground that the burdens of Empire could not be increased without the consent of the Home Government. This repudiation of the policy of a powerful colony caused great dissatisfaction, not only in Queensland, but in the adjacent territories of the Crown. As the outcome of this feeling a conference of Australasian legislative delegates has recently been held at Sydney in New South Wales. Every British colony in the South Seas was represented and a powerful impulse was given to the movement in favor of confederation. At the same time a series of resolutions debated in secret session and unanimously passed, committed each colonial Government unequivocally to the Australasian Monroe Doctrine. These resolutions not only favor the im-

mediate annexation of New-Guinea and the adjacent islands, but protest in the name of the English-speaking colonists against the acquisition of dominion in the Pacific south of the Equator by any foreign Power as highly detrimental to the safety and well-being of the British possessions. The Conference also suggests measures for obtaining control of the New-Hebrides in the interest of Australasia, remonstrates against the declared intention of the French Government to transport relapsed criminals to the South Pacific groups and invites negotiations for the abolition of penal settle ments such as New-Caledonia. The resolutions embody the idea that the interests of the British colonists are paramount in the Pacific south of the Equator and that Frenchmen, Germans and other foreign colonists shall not be allowed to trespass on forbidden ground. The colonial Governments in effect give notice to the world that the complications of European or American diplomacy do not concern them, but on the other hand they will not tolerate any interference on the part of foreigners in the affairs of their own quarter of the globe. Their interests in Australasia may not be exclusive, but they are paramount, and the logic of these remarkable resolutions is that this fact must be recognized by all foreign Governments. The British people are thus brought face to face with a direct application of the Monroe Doctrine. The American crotchet has become the avowed policy of a group of powerful British colonies, which are on the verge of confederation and are destined to become a great industrial Empire, populous and rich, composed of

sovereign states. The Monroe Doctrine has always been characterized in England as a special deliverance of Yankee assumption, unreasonable on abstract principles and unsupported by the canons of

reasonable now that the Australasian dependencies of the Crown have practically adopted it as the future policy of an independent confederation. Conscious of their inability to combat public opinion in the South Seas, the time to recognize the Monroe Doctrine, to say the least, as not more inconsistent with the principles of international law than the recent campaign against Arabi and the permanent occupation of Egypt. They may even be willing to abrogate a treaty with France in reference to the New-Hebrides-a measure suggested by the conference at Sydney-on the ground that it is incompatible with the Australasian Monroe Doctrine; and when they do this, they will imitate the attitude of the United States Government in regard to the Bulwer-Clayton

AN ILLUSTRATION FOR MR. CARLISLE. As straws show which way the wind blows, so small items sometimes illustrate most clearly the working of great principles. Probably not one reader in a hundred considered it of any importance that, as a Cleveland dispatch stated on Thursday, the Common Council of that city had passed an ordinance allowing a firm to establish a manufactory of anthracite tar. Yet it is probable that, within a few years, some Democratic Member of Congress will make a flaming speech about the "infamous monopoly granted by Congress to enrich a few firms." Then, after a few years more, we shall hear that richly colored silk and woollen goods have become cheaper, because of the introduction of a new branch of industry. Finally, a little later, some one will move to abolish the duty on aniline dyes, on the ground that they yield not a cent to the Treas-

We now import 1,100,000 pounds of aniline dyes in a single year, costing \$1,400,000, and paying to the Treasury \$1,047,440-a very handsome revenue. Part of the cost of this very sheet of paper and of other paper used for newspapers, envelopes and wall paper, goes to the Treasury because aniline dye is used in the paper manufacture. It enters into the cost of printers' ink, of straw hats, leather for chair covers, blankets, flannels, hosiery, worsted goods, merinos, opera-flanuels, dress goods, ginghams, prints, ribbons and nearly all silk goods. Thus, in one way or another, nearly every one of the 54,000,000 inhabitants of this country pays a part of the duty, so that the tax upon each individual is insignificant-not two cents a year. But that tax has induced a rich and experienced Swiss firm to give up the manufacture of aniline dyes in Switzerland, where gas tar is the cheapest material attainable, and to invest a quarter of a million in establishing large works at Cleveland. In due time they will need experienced men, for the industry is one in which trained workers are pecularly necessary, both because of its difficulty and because of the poisonous nature of materials used. Doubtless they will bring their skilled workmen also from Europe. Then, in due time, we shall have transplanted bodily to this country, in effect, a large Swiss factory from Basle, which will employ a host of men in and near Cleveland, consume the farm products of Ohio, and create a market which does not now exist for the sale of a certain residuum of petroleum. The new establishment proposes to manufact-

ure this residuum into "anthracite tar," and then, in works near Cleveland, to transform the ugly tar into those marvellously brilliant dyes which have surpassed in beauty the famed Tyrian purple," eclipsed the glory of cochineal, and spoiled the industry of the Mexicans who raise that insect, supplanted madder and made its production on the shores of the Mediterranean no longer a great industry, and rendered garancine, of which with ground madder as much as \$1,900,000 worth was imported only ten years ago, almost an unknown article in our commerce. Hitherto, only three or four small works have attempted the making of aniline dyes in this country, and these have made only three colors out of about three hundred imported. One at Albany employs forty men, but has to import raw material from England. The successful establishment of great works in this country for the production of the coal tar from residuum of petroleum, and for the manufacture of aniline dyes, will ultimately save the people a very large sum yearly, and may, not mprobably, enable the product from petroleum to drive quite out of the American market the dyes manufactured from coal in England, Germany, France and Switzerland. Then we shall be told that Congress has built up another "outrageous monopoly," though the price of dyes abroad may be cut down greatly by the mere withdrawal of the American demand. And finally, after the industry gets well established, so that the marvellous colors which recent science has extracted from coal tar can be produced here as cheaply as anywhere in the world, we shall hear some eloquent orator say: "Look at this infamous duty on aniline dyes-100 per cent or more, and absolutely prohibitory. Utterly useless besides, for the dyes are as cheap here as in any country. What possible excuse was there for imposing, under pretext "of getting revenue, a tax so absurd ?" erto we have been getting the revenue. Now we are to import a factory, its owners, its capital and its skilled workmen, instead of the

# SARAH AND MARIE.

When one person horsewhips another, it is rare indeed that both are entirely satisfied with the transaction. Yet this is the remarkable outcome of the encounter between Mile, Sarah Bernhardt and Mile. Marie Colombier. Sarah, who did the whipping, is in a state of great elation over her exploit, and tells a Herald correspondent, so that it may at once be transmitted to her dear Americans, that the amount of furniture smashing she did as incidental to the whipping was "enormous." Marie, too, is entirely satisfied. She will replace her "broken crockery,"and has already laid in for the winter small Colt's revolver; but she finds her chief pleasure in the thought that "it will increase the number of editions" which she will sell of

her book—the cause of all the trouble. It ought to be possible to preserve to mankind the exact truth about this historical encounter. and yet at the very outset serious discrepancies appear in the versions given by the two principals. Sarah says she was armed "only with a horsewhip and cat-o'-nine tails. I only used the horsewhip "-showing moderation and genteel self-restraint, for which she ought to have great credit. Marie says, on the other hand, in her account, that her assailant "had a poniard in her left hand and a riding-whip in her right, She rushed into the apartment, crying, 'Where is she, that we may kill her ?" The friend who accompanied her was also "armed with a large knife," which must have made the scene more melodramatic than was quite comfortable for Marie. Sarah says she lashed Marie with her whip, and when the latter fell into the arms of M. Soudan, she horsewhipped him, too. We search Marie's narrative in vain for any such statement. She says, in her artless way, "I, "who am not of a timid disposition, still not "desiring to have a whip-mark on my face, "went through the door." We can easily believe that Marie "went through" the door

after her, with two knives and one horsewhip. According to her own account, Marie hid behind the door when Sarah tore through, looking for her. Not finding her, Sarah took revenge on her gowns and statuary. Here the accounts agree. Sarah herself says proudly, "Pictures, vases, "plates, statuary, were dashed into a thousand contents of a wardrobe that had got upset." That "I remember" is delicious.

Sarah's great anxiety evidently was that her dear Americans, "that she so loves and hopes to be with once again, and soon," should understand just how efficient she proved herself to be as a fighting character. She would not have them get "wrong impressions about this affair, where her reputation as a woman is engaged." Sarah need have no fear. Her reputation as a fighter is secure. If she comes to this country again, we venture to predict that the writers of books will treat her with the utmost respect. and that no journalist will saturize her until he has chained the office door, and donned, from the editorial "property-room," his full suit of mediæval armor.

A KU-KLUX CONFESSION.

There is a curious and interesting sequel to the recent Ku-Klux trials in Georgia. It will be remembered that these trials resulted in the conviction of seven Democrats who had beaten. shot, and otherwise maltreated negroes who voted for Emory Speer, an Independent Democratic candidate for Congress in 1882. The Southern papers, Liberal as well as Bourbon, were full of rage at the convictions, portrayed the men as martyrs-victims of a political persecution-and divided their bitter denunciations between the National Administration, which directed the prosecutions, and Mr. Speer, who, having become District-Attorney in the interval, carried them on. The prisoners were called up the other day for sentence, and receved an admonition from United States District Judge McCoy, which deserves to go on record with his charge to the jury at the beginning of the trial, that attracted so much attention in the North. The Judge said:

The offence of which you have been convicted is one of the very gravest character. The freedom of elections is a necessity for the good of this State, and of the greatest Importance to the whole people. Of what avail is the form of a Republic, the machinery and parade of ballots and elections, if the voter may not cast his vote without fear ! What is the right of suffrage worth if it is to be exereised under the fear that unless it be exercised so as to suit the notions of the mob the voter will be waked up at night by a lawless band, and be shattefully and cruelly beaten. The acts of which you have been found guilty are not therefore mere acts of violence; they are attacks upon the very vitals of the Republic, and if permitted to continue would make the right to vote a sham and a SERIE. The circumstances render this case a particularly aggravated one. The violence was in the dead of night, n the presence of the wives and infant children of those maltreated, and the beating was most cruel and bloody indeed, one could hardly suppose it possible that without some special personal malice the heart of man could have been capable of such deliberate, bitter and heartless cruelty as the evidence in this case exhibits. That the rictims were negroes-formerly slaves-poor, helpless and imporant, as it seems to me, aggravates the offence Their condition of life, their poverty, their ignorance ought to excite the sympathy of the good citizen instead of awakening the lower and more degrading purposes of their nature. In view of all these circumstances, but eapecially in view of the effect which the prevalence of such acts if permitted would have upon the freedom of elections, and that those who do them may know that they are running the risk of no light penalty, I have not felt myself at liberty to treat this offence as a mere assault and battery, but to consider it an offence against liberty itself

and to punish it accordingly. This is a sermon upon bulldozing which ought to be re-read from the pulpit of every Southern church until the "best citizens" everywhere are ashamed of such acts. The sentence was to two years' imprisonment. It was followed by an unexpected disclosure. Five out of the seven prisoners confessed their guilt, doing so, as they said, to clear the other two, who had not really been parties to the conspiracy. Sentence was suspended as to these, that the new evidence might be considered. The Southern newspapers would hardly like to reprint those heated editorials now,

THE MILWAUKEE - COWBOYS, Milwaukee furnishes the most recent example of perniesens effects of much of the current boys' spectable parents, on numerous charges of incendiarism, has been the means of laying bare a shocking story of youthful depravity and crime. Fascinated by the criminal and vicious literature which for many years past has been teeming from hundreds of presses, these four boys planued and organized a miniature cowboy society. At first the public library of Milwaukee was the trysting place; and under the pretence of reading the papers there, they met daily to read the pernicious books and serials which they brought with them and placed between the pages of the papers.

Later they improvised a "pirate den" out of an old barn, which they decorated with rusty swords, old knives and ancient pistols. In this "den" they were in the habit of meeting nightly with a large stock of flash literature. They elected as their captain the boy who had the most "gall" a part of the initiation consisted in smoking an unlimited number of cigarettes and chewing a brand of the vitest plug tobacco. Cast-iron oaths were taken, binding the members to commit deeds of unheard of villauy; and an atmosphere of crime soon became natural to these misguided lads, whose average age was no more than fourteen years.

From the conception of crime to its execution is only a step. The members soon began to sally forth in search of plunder, and numerous thrifty housewives began to bewail the loss of sundry articles which were incautiously left exposed. But the filening of occasional preserve jars soon became uninteresting, and something more blood-curdling was demanded. The limitations of urban life rendered impossible most of the diversions of the noble cowboy; and a degenerate civilization stood ready to prevent any too open imitation of that latest development of manly prowess. But setting fire to buildings was always an easy possibility. And it possessed not only the merit of being deeply villanons, but also gloriously excling. It was easy for these youthful followers of Jesse James to find plenty of precedents for this novel but effective method of committing crime. Of course the unfortunate lads were eventually caught, and the confession of a number of them has esulted in the conviction of three of the band, and they will be sent to the State Reform School until they are twenty-one years of age. It may well be doubted, however, if seven years' imprisonment among youths more deprayed than they, is a wise measure of reform. And in view of the fact that those who are morally responsible for their crime will go scot free, their sentence seems unnecessarily severe. They go into the Reform School the victims of their youthful ignorance, but with no criminal instincts. They may come out hardened criminals.

The lesson which all this teaches is so timeworn that it seems hardly necessary to repeat it. The evil of pernicious literature for boys and girls is rapidly attaining gigantic proportions. Some one in speaking of the good literature now provided for the young, has happily called this age the "children's paradise." But we must remember that vast numbers of children not only never read this good literature, but are, on the other hand, daily drinking in stories recking with filth, and red-handed with every species of crime. That such literature should exist and flourish is a monstrous offence against good

One of these Milwaukee boys when reprimanded for his bad habits, was accustomed to reply defiantly, "Oh, I'm Peck's bad boy, I am, and don't you forget it." THE TRIBUNE has already expressed an opinion about that vulgar harmful book, which is singularly justified by this incident. Another of the boys expressed a wish to "look like a tough." His personal

story, a plug of tobacco, and four cigars. All these boys it must be remembered were of respectable parentage, one the son of a major-general, and attended the public schools, standing high in their classes. Practical philanthropists could spend their time to no better advantage than in devising means whereby this fountain of evil shall be dried up, and the interest of our girls and boys enlisted in the bits. I remember tearing to pieces the entire good and healthful literature which is so lavishly provided for them.

> It is as good as settled that Mr. Blame and Mr. Logan have been making a deal whose objective point is the Presidency. In fact, it is rather better than settled. It is more accurate to say that it has taken its place among those demonstrations that are known as axioms. The man who in the light of the evidence that has just been presented questions the fact of the deal, would not be more absurd if he confessed to grave doubts touching the integrity of the multiplication table. What is the evidence? Why Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Logan were lately seen walking together upon a Washington street! Dear Swift had a servant who, he asserted, was "good at drawing inferences." If this piece of evidence could be submitted to this servant he would see at a glance that it was the most significant and impressive thing of the kind since " Chops and tomato sauce. Pickwick."

A hint to Mr. Carlisle : Artemus Ward expressed the opinion during the war that it would be easy to raise a regiment to be entirely composed of Colonels. Why not make up your committees in such a manner as to give each member a chairmanship.

One of the new rules which the Senate is considering puts a stop to the practice of admitting newspaper correspondents to the floor while the body is in session as nominally the private secretaries of Senators. The practice was a great convenience to the Senators, who were thus able to get themselves interviewed without difficulty. If it is abrogated, the painful spectacle will be seen of Senators compelled to run about the Capitol in search of correspondents in order to be interviewed. Then too, the presence of a number of correspondents has always given a sprightly and intellectual appearance to the gathering, which will be diminished when the attendance is confined exclusively to Senators.

So General Keifer is still running his head at the stone wall. Well, the wall can stand it; but how long can General Keifer ?

Mr. Carlisle's long delay in announcing his committees invites attention to the fact that the more successful Speakers of recent years have been those who discharged this duty promptly, and did not give time for the various rivairies to harden into lasting animosities. On Monday, when the Speaker expects to announce his committees, exactly three weeks will have passed since his election. Mr. Blaine was always prompt with his list. Mr. Colfax and Galusha A. Grow showed only one failure to aunounce the committees on the Monday following their elections, and that was in a special session, suddenly called, when the House itself ordered that only the more important committees should be named, General Banks, and even Speaker Pennington, an unexpected Speaker, discharged the duty promptly and satisfactorily. Mr. Randall owed his defeat to the enmity of the members, mostly from the South, whom he disappointed in committee assignments, and General Keifer's luck was not great. either in the make-up of his committees or in the dispatch with which he made them. To be sure, the House is larger by thirty-two members than it was before, but by Thursday's vote four new chairmanships and sixty new committee places were added to the list. It would be interesting to know whether this increase lightens the nervous Speaker's perplexities or makes them greater,

#### PERSONAL.

Professor Nathan Sheppard, of this city, has purchased a country residence at Saratoga. The Rev. George Alexander, who succeeds Dr.

Booth at the University Place Presbyterian Church, will preach there to-morrow, and will be

gin his regular pastorate two weeks later. Professor Blackie confessed to speaking from experience when he characterized courtship as "a period of ecstatic worship," and the time following it one of "evangelical toleration" which is "a grand school of sanctification."

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell writes her editorials for The Woman's Journal on odd scraps of paper, in a stiff, awkward hand, and makes numerous erasures and emendations. Colonel T. W. Higginson's contributions to the same periodical are written on brown paper, in a nervous, compact hand, with a few emendations.

Senator Dwight M. Sabin, of Minnesota, who has been chosen Chairman of the Republican National twelve years ago, a comparatively poor young man, He began manufacturing agricultural implements, then became interested in railroads, and now po-sesses a handsome fortune, which is steadily increas-

The late Professor Sophoeles was fond of children, and loved to amuse them by relating wonderful stories. He was also strongly attached to his poultry-yard, and it is said that his love for each chicken was like that of a father for his child, while his grief at the death of a favorite was indeed affecting. He allowed himself and his friends to enjoy the eggs from the yard, but would almost as soon have eaten a child as the fiesh of a chicken, either of his own or another's raising.

Of Mr. O'Hara, the colored Representative in Congress from North Carolina, The Rochester Herald relates that not long ago, in North Carolina, he had introduced to him a couple of lately landed Hibernians who also bore the name of O'Hara, Having in him a vein of humor, and good powers of mimicry, he indulged in some fun at their expense. Phwat, did Oi understand that yer names | moight be gentlemen?" he asket: "O'Hara, is it? Not O'Hara av Kilmainock?" "The same," replied they, in amazement; "an' who the devil are you?" "O'm yer kinsman, begorra," said he; "an' be the same loken the cloimat av this country has been," nd for me complexion, as ye may notice \_\_\_\_\_"
he two "sous of the sod" have not been seen in

"Alfred," wrote Carlyle to Emerson, of the poetlaureate, "is one of the few British or Foreign Figures who are and remain beautiful to me-a true numan soul, or an approximation thereto, to whom your own soul can say, Brother! . . . A man solitary and sad, dwelling in an element of gloom carrying a bit of Chaos about him, in short, which he is manufacturing into Cosmos. . . He lives, now here, now there; the family always within reach of London, never in it. . . One of the finest looking men in the world. A great shock of rough, dusty-dark hair ; bright-laughing hazel eyes massive aquiline face, most massive yet most deli-cate; of shallow-brown complexion, almost Iudian-looking; clothes cynically loose, free-and-easy; smokes infinite tobacco. His voice is musical metallic, fit for loud laughter and piercing wail, and all that may lie between; speech and specula-tion free and plenteous; I do not meet in these late decades, such company over a pipe! We shall see what he will grow to. He is often unwell; very chaotic—his way is though Chaos and the Bottom-less and Pathless; not handy for making out many

Of Dr. Murray, who has lately been appointed Surgeon-General of the Army, the following incident is related: In 1850, General Sherman, then a young lieutenant, was stationed at Monterey. Returning thither on one occasion from a visit to San Francisco, he was attracted by the continuous cry ing of a child at a ranche on the road. He inquired the cause, and learned that the mother and her friends had done all they could for it, but as they were too poor to buy medicines or send for a doctor, they had given up all hope and sat waiting for the poor little creature to die. As he was travelling under orders he had to push ahead with all rapidity, but on his arrival at the fort he related the incident with a great deal of animation and some pathos in with a great deal of animation and some pathos in the mess-room. Dr. Murray, then a young assistant surgeon, listened, with his heart in his eyes, and with the ardor of youth volunteered his services. He was given permission to go, and, hastily prepar-ing for the journey, he rode secenty mice on his char-itable mission. He was rewarded by the recovery of his patient, and the pleasure of reporting at the garrison the good news of his successful and un-seltish enterprise. elfish enterprise.

"The finest dinner ever given in our army," said an old officer in Washington the other day, " was that of General 'Prince' Magruder, who commanded Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, before the war. He had been up in Canada, and one of the regimental

messes had entertained him in fine style, You know what superb services they have-fit for Kings. They rather expected to astonish him with their magnificence. But he said nothing, only to invite all his hosts to dine with him in Boston. A few months later he got a note saying they were coming, to accept his invitation. Well, he just hustled around. He had a big room at the fort handsomely decorated with flags and flowers, and hired loads of the finest silver and china and glass in Boston. Then he gave a famous caterer carte blanche to do the rest. Well, the dinner far outshone the one the the rest. Well, the dinner far outshone the one the English officers had given him, and they could not conceal their surprise and admiration. Finally one of them turned to Magruder and said: 'Beg pardon, you know, but I've always heard that American officers get very large salaries. Now, may I just ask what your salary is !' 'Certainly, my dear fellow,' replied Magrader, in princely manner,' but, really, I don't know. John,' he countined, turning to the servant behind him, 'what is my salary now ! You see,'—to the Englishman,—'I always give my salary to my servants. Don't want to be bored with it myself, you know! The Englishman took another glass of wine."

Judge Thomas Settle, of the United States District Court of Florida is in poor health. A few years ago he was a splendid specimen of robust, vigorous manhood. He is a native of North Carolina, was for years a Supreme Court Judge in that State and ran for Governor on the Republican ticket. He presided over the National Convention in Philadelphia in 1872.

Washington, Dec. 21-Attorney General Brewster left Washington this morning for New-Orleans, where he will appear in the prosecution of the Louisiana Lottery cases.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

The practice of raffling provisions, liquor and tobacco which prevails in English public-houses at this season of the year is not likely to be diminished by local inn was summoned to the West Riding police court for allowing gambling on his premises, the evidence proving that a leg of pork had been rafiled for. The de-fendant offered no denial but pleaded general custom in excuse for the technical breach of law, and the magis-trates recognized this defence as valid and dismissed the

A year ago the Watertown correspondent of Utica Saturday Globe charged that State Senator Bradley Winslow-who was popularly supposed to be an opponent of ex-Senator Conkling, but who voted steadily for his re-election in 1881—had been offered a bribe for his support. Senator Winslow brought a suit for libel against the publisher of The Globe, laying his damages at \$5,000. At the trial which has just closed, the defendant testified that the article complained of was printed in the Northern New York edition of The Globe and escaped the supervision of both the publisher and editor, neither of whom was conscious of its appearance until two months afterward, when papers were served upon the publisher for libel. A retraction was published in the next issue. The plaintiff was given six cents damages.

In his new book "Christmas in a Palace," Edward Everett Hale prints, along with a number of stories of his own, one by another author in regard to which he writes in the preface: "The admirable story of 'Christmas in Cooney Camp' included in this volume is kindly given me by my friend, Mr. Collingwood, who describes in it what he has seen and heard. It has never been published before." Now, here comes The Detroit Free and prefers two charges against Mr. Collingwood. The first is that the story referred to instead of being new, first is that the story referred to Instead of being new, "was published just a year ago in a Detroit paper, over Mr. Collingwood's ewn name"; the second is that the story is "a bare-faced steal" from Bret Harte's well-known Christmas story, "How Santa Claus Came to Simpson's Bar." Mr. Collingwood has the floor. He will probably respond to the first and less important count to the indicement by expleining that when he stared that story had not been published he meant that it had not been published in book form. What he may have to offer in regard to the second charge remains to be seen. But it is abound to call his story "a bare-faced steal." It would certainly seem to have been suggested by Mr. Hurte's story. In both rough, unbalanced men make a hard journey in order to procure a Christmas precent for a little child. But Mr. Collingwood's story, while lacking the dramatic strength of Mr. Harte's, possesses an individuality all its own. Professor Charles Eliot Norton and Mr. W.

D. Howells have published an appeal in behalf of the Armenian monastery of San Lazzare at Venice, a great part of whose buildings were destroyed by fire last summer. The property of the monastery is not available for rebuilding, for the income of the foundation is entirely applied to the education of young Armenians, who resort in large numbers to Venice from the East, and to the diffusion of Armenian literature. " Few travellers," says the appeal, " who care for Venice and her honorable traditions and institutions have failed to visit the famous mastery of San Lazzaro. The stranger was received at monastery of San Lazzaro. The stranger was received at the gates with a courtesy in which the dignity and gravity of the East were biended with Italian sweetness and grace. The spirit of picty, of learning, of tranquility possessed the place; and the visitor brought away from the little island memories not only of its beauty and of its appropriateness as the site of a community such as occupied it, but also of the treasures of art and learning in the monastery, and of the simple and useful lives of the monks." Mr. Howells and Professor Norton will transmit any sums of money, however small, that may be sent to them for the rebuilding of the monastery,

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAAMA MADAME HELEN HOPEKIRK.

A new candidate for public favor appeared in the Musical arena on Thursday afternoon in the person of Madame Helen Hopekirk, an earnest young plancorte player from Scotland. Her appeal for recognition was made in the most dignified way imaginable-through a recital at Steinway Hall. Few musicians venture upon such trying ground nowadays, and the fact that Madame Hopekirk has done so is prima facte evidence of her perious-mindedness and lofty aims. She has planned a series of recitals in which she purposes to glean the field of planoforte literature from the of Bach down to to-day, and a word of commendation is due her at the outset for the admirable taste and judgment which she has exhibited in constructing her programmes. At her first recital she was welco by a small audience, but this was not to be wondered at. She is a stranger and planoforte recitals are not entertainments for the many. There was a large proportion of knowing people in the audience, however, and the cordial appreciation which she won from them was s tribute worth prizing. Madame Hopekirk's first programme was, after Schu-

bert's Fantasia in C, made up of a number of small pieces by Schumann and Chopin which we are accustomed t we do not think that they called into play ail of her artistic ability, but they sufficed to show that she is well equipped, intellectually and technically, for her career as a concert performer. Occasional errors of judgment revealed that she is not yet fully mature, and that her ideals are those of an enthusiast who has not yet realized fully the need of a wise restraint and a careful adjustment of all the factors that are united in a really artistic performance. For instance Mme, Hopekirk, desiring a fuller tone than seems to be at the command of her flagers alone, resorts frequently, too frequently, to the bond pedal, with the usual result of a bharring of the outlines of her work. Nearly all of the Chopin pieces showed this defect. Mme, Hopekirk has a warm fancy, considerable independence of feeling, splendid technical skill, an excellent memory, and an ardent love for her profession. These things, when coupled with carnestness, make up the majority of the qualities which we look for in an interpreting artist. We do not see why Mme, Hopekirk should not develop them all in a high degree and enjoy a career rich in such rewards as come to the simply reproducing musician. ment revealed that she is not yet fully

## THEATRICAL MISCELLANY.

Mr. C. A. Stevenson and his wife (Kate Claxton) have bought of Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin all their property, interest and rights in the Third Avenue Theatre, and will take possession of that house on the John McCullough was, last week, in Buffalo,

where he had not acted before for six years. The first time he played Virginius there, in 1876-77, the receipts were only \$83. Twice, last week, he played the same part to apward of \$1,000 each time. This may serve to show how Mr. McCuliough's performance of the noble koman has grown in the public esteem. Mr. McCuliough's first week in Chicago, very lately yielded \$9,400.

Kate Claxton will be seen next week at Trenton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading and Lancaster. She will begin an engagement at the People's Theatre on December 30, acting Louise in "The Two Orphans."

## MME, HAUK'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

"I am just taking a little holiday," said Mme. Minnie Hauk to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. On January 7 I set out for the West. I have had a delightful time in the South, and have given up my European engagements for the sake of making a second trip, this time as far as New-Orleans. I have only one grievance against the South, but that is a serious one. There seems to be an organized system of swindling practised by hotel-keepers, livery-stablemen and baggagemen, the various travelling combinations being the victims. We found in a multitude of cases that we were ridicular overcharged in every way, and when we objected and refused to pay the exorbitant bills our baggage was atfused to pay the exorbitant bills our baggage was attached. As a rule we had about half an hour or so in
which to catch our train, and, as you may imagine, we
preferred to pay the bill rather than let our engagements
be broken by the vexations delays necessary to law preceedings. At Memphis we were charged \$5 an lour for
hack, and at Decatur we had to pay for a dinner for forty
which none of our party of ten had touched. Win his
exception, I can only repeat, my tour was delightful. I
shall go to Europe next summer for certain, and probably
shall not return for two or three years."